

VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE

21545. Adulteration and misbranding of Biolac and Bremil. U. S. v. Borden Co.
Plea of guilty. Fine of \$1,000, plus costs. (F. D. C. No. 35759. Sample Nos. 54252-L, 54253-L.)

INFORMATION FILED: February 10, 1954, Northern District of Illinois, against the Borden Co., a corporation, Elgin, Ill.

LABEL, IN PART: (Can) "Biolac New Improved Modified Milk for Infants" and "Borden's Bremil Powdered Infant Food."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Biolac. Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, riboflavin and vitamin D, had been in part omitted from the article. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label of the article which represented and suggested that each can contained 2 milligrams of vitamin B₂ (riboflavin) and 400 U. S. P. units of vitamin D were false and misleading since each can of the article contained less than 2 milligrams of vitamin B₂ and less than 400 U. S. P. units of vitamin D.

Bremil. Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin D, had been in part omitted from the article. Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statement on the label of the article which represented and suggested that each 124 grams of the article supplied 800 U. S. P. units of vitamin D was false and misleading since each 124 grams of the article supplied less than 800 U. S. P. units of vitamin D.

DISPOSITION: April 5, 1954. The defendant having entered a plea of guilty, the court fined it \$1,000, plus costs.

21546. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin capsules. U. S. v. 43 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 36511. Sample No. 44048-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 19, 1954, Eastern District of Oklahoma.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 15, 1952, from Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCT: 43 50-capsule bottles, 34 100-capsule bottles, and 6 250-capsule bottles of vitamin capsules at Muskogee, Okla. Analysis showed that the product contained 69 percent and 55 percent of the declared amounts of vitamin B₁ and vitamin C, respectively.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B₁ and vitamin C, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each day's supply (consisting of 3 capsules) Contains: B-1 (Thiamin Monomitate) 18 Mg. * * * Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid) 30 Mg." was false and misleading as applied to an article containing less than the stated amounts of vitamin B₁ and vitamin C.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: August 6, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

21547. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 449 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36820. Sample No. 60104-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 1, 1954, Northern District of Georgia.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 27 and November 12, 1953, from Memphis, Tenn.

PRODUCT: 449 100-tablet bottles of vitamin tablets at Atlanta, Ga. Analysis showed that the product contained 50 percent of the declared amount of vitamin D.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin D, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statement "Each Tablet Contains: * * * Vitamin D. . . . 200 USP Units" was false and misleading.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 9, 1954. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Federal institution for its use.

21548. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin tablets. U. S. v. 397 Bottles
* * *. (F. D. C. No. 36502. Sample No. 84340-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 15, 1954, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 3, 1952, from Cleveland, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 397 100-tablet bottles of vitamin tablets at Philadelphia, Pa. Analysis showed that the product contained 73 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₁.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Each Tablet Contains Thiamine HCl. (B₁). . . . 3 mg." and "Each Tonotab provides 3 times the daily minimum requirement of B₁" were false and misleading as applied to the article which contained less than the stated amount of vitamin B₁.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 28, 1954. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a local hospital for its use.

21549. Adulteration of Omin tablets. U. S. v. 32 Packages, etc. (F. D. C. No. 36220. Sample No. 75978-L.)

LIBEL FILED: January 14, 1954, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 14, 1953, by Omin Co., Inc., from Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 32 50-tablet packages and 36 125-tablet packages of Omin tablets at Seattle, Wash. Analysis showed that the product contained 55 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₁, less than 38 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B₂, and 68 percent of the declared amount of niacin.

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "Omin Tablets An essential B Complex Vitamin tablet and Iron Tonic, with additional: Organic substance * * * Active Ingredients: 6 Omin tablets supply Vitamin B₁ 3 milligrams, Vitamin B₂ 4 milligrams, Niacin 10 milligrams * * * Manufactured by Omin Co., Inc."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂, and niacin, had been in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

DISPOSITION: May 19, 1954. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.